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CACTUS AND SUCCULENT JOURNAL

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No. 4



FIG. 34. *Pachyphytum Werdermannii* approx. x 0.25



CACTUS AND SUCCULENT JOURNAL

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FIG. 35. *Pachyphytum Werdermannii* Poelln. leaf rosette somewhat reduced.

PACHYPHYTUM WERDERMANNII Poelln

This Pachyphytum was found by Dr. Werdermann near Jaumave in the state of Tamaulipas when on a trip to Mexico in 1933. It subsequently flowered in the Dahlem Botanical Garden at Berlin in 1935-36 when it was named after its discoverer.

It is a prolific plant, forming a cluster by the numerous basal branches. The leaves are loosely arranged towards the upper part of the somewhat weak stems which are soon decumbent. The leaves, to 6 cm. long and to 23 mm. wide, lanceolate, tapering from the widest part to the tip, which is blunt or very shortly pointed,

pale glaucous green, face of leaves flat or lightly concave, rounded on back, upper part of leaves often lightly recurved.

It probably is closest to *P. bracteosum* and *P. longifolium* but differs from both by its thinner, weaker stems and the differently shaped leaves.

Two photos of this plant are shown from a plant growing outdoors, one shows a flowering stem, approx. x 0.25, the other shows a rosette of leaves, this rosette was 11 cm. in diam. The photos were taken in the month of February.

J. R. BROWN.

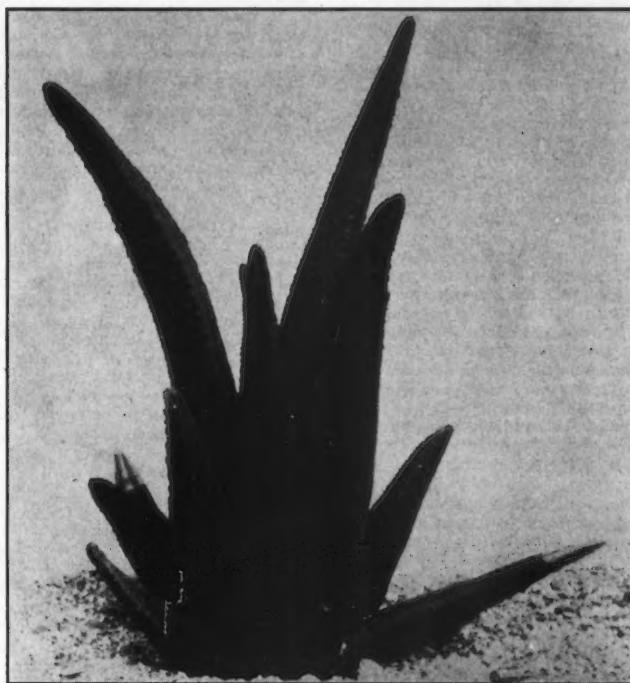


FIG. 36. *Haworthia sordida* Haw. nat. size.

Notes On Haworthias

By J. R. BROWN

Haworthia sordida Haw. Revis. (1821) 51; Bak. in Journ. Linn. Soc. XVIII (1880) 207; Berger in Pflanzenr. IV, 38 (1908) 96; Poelln. in Repert. Sp. Nov. XLIII (1938) 100—*Aloe sordida* Salm. Monogr. (1836-63) sect. 7, fig. 2.

Plant acaulescent, with 10-12 leaves.

Leaves erect-spreading, lanceolate-deltoid, acuminate, 10 cm. long, and 2-3 cm. wide towards the base, face of leaf lightly concave, the younger leaves very concave, back rounded and keeled in the upper part, dull dark green in color, both sides of leaf scabrous with minute tubercles of the same color as the leaf, especially on back where the tubercles are sometimes confluent transversely and often more prominent, giving a wrinkled appearance to the leaf. This

wrinkled appearance being characteristic in several species of Haworthias of the sect. *Scabrae* Berger.

Peduncle, including the raceme, 30 cm. or more tall, slender, simple; pedicels very short, the small, deltoid bracts only slightly longer; perianth 15-16 mm. long, the segments strongly recurved.

Type locality unknown. Sent to Kew by Bowie about 1820. This Haworthia was rediscovered about 1932, F. R. Long informed me that a member of his family found this plant about 30 miles from Port Elizabeth at Addo. The accompanying illustration shows a plant of this collection. During all these years the plant has shown no indication of offsets and apparently remains a simple plant.

WARTIME SUCCULENT GROWING IN ENGLAND

As a keen succulent collector and student of all branches of botany connected with the growth and cultivation of these most fascinating plants, I thought it might possibly be of interest to similar enthusiasts in the United States to know how events of the past five years have affected Cactus-growing in this country. Has the war put a stop to all study of succulents? Is there still any interest alive, or stimulus to collect?

It would be idle to deny that the war has been without serious effects on the progress of cactology (a coined word whose existence I cannot vouch for!). All importations of plants and seeds stopped at once. Need for priority in food production necessitated the use of all available greenhouse space for vegetables, and fuel economy required the minimising or complete abolition of heat in winter. In all vulnerable regions, the enemy showed singular lack of discrimination, and the ineffectiveness of glass in standing up to blast is all too familiar a sight in glasshouses large and small, in town and country, in private garden or nursery. The Cactus and Succulent Society of Great Britain suspended its publication and meetings. Mrs. Vera Higgins lives with her fine collection at Croydon, most heavily hit of all cities during flying bomb attacks.

However, in spite of all handicaps, succulent-growing continues, and I am continually contacting new collectors and enthusiasts, many of whom have commenced their interest within the last two or three years only. Cacti may not directly help the war effort, but they have a definite "entertainment value" in the hands of those who understand and appreciate them at their true value—the most intriguing and highly specialized of all living plants. This may seem a rash and sweeping statement, but a study of the structure, xeromorphic specializations and phylogeny of the group convinces me in my preference for this remarkable and heterogeneous assembly of plants arising out of some two dozen widely separated families. To a cactophile, the pleasure and satisfaction of inspecting one's collection in the cool of the summer's evening after a hectic day's work has a restful and relaxing effect in the same way as music or, for those of more earthly tastes, a visit to the theatre or pictures. To those who perform leave home for days or even weeks at a time, succulents are the ideal plants requiring minimum attention; for the forgetful gardener who kills all mesophytic plants by neglect, they will thrive as no other; for the henpecked husband or harassed wife in charge of evacuee children they offer a spectacle of mute sanity and imperturbability without the possibility of misbehavior, grumbles or back-answers!

Again, the perpetual and unyielding struggle of the succulent xerophyte in combatting intensive heat and illumination, excessive evaporation, and other natural enemies that would scorch up any thin-leaved mesophyte, and their tenacity of life that enables them to burst out into growth and flower again after the first heavy rainfall is an obvious lesson in itself, and a factor that must command respect, if not admiration

from those who cannot see beauty in their weird shapes and outlines.

So much for the joys of a plant collection when other forms of relaxation are strictly limited. In addition, there is the present popularity of succulents as gifts—there is no tax on them, and in a world of soaring prices they have been little affected. Miniature bowls and gardens of them are especial favorites; collectors inevitably accumulate duplicates and surplus plants, and these made up in bowls solve many a problem for birthday and Christmas presents.

As regards cultivation, what we lose in some respects we make up in others—an unexpected source of supply of old mortar rubble (the classic and ideal form of calcium carbonate for composts for succulents) has suddenly been opened up in unlimited quantities to those inhabiting heavily bombed areas! Concerning the restricting of greenhouse space, I think that overcrowding affects cacti and other succulents least of all, and by careful packing together of the pots it is possible to crowd more of value into a given space than any other cultivated plants, including orchids. Added to this is the general ease of propagation, and nurserymen will not be prevented from rapidly restoring their stocks when conditions are again favorable even though some species have been reduced in number to a single specimen plant.

The restrictions on fuel for greenhouse heating have not been without interesting results, and I think much useful information concerning frost resistance and hardiness under different conditions of turgidity, dormancy, exposure, and the like can be learned by those interested. A natural consequence has been to try as many species as possible (or rather as one dare!) out of doors on raised beds and rockeries facing south and as far as possible sheltered from our notoriously unsalubrious climate. The results are often surprising and contradictory to what one would expect. On my own small succulent beds which run along the south wall of our house, several Opuntias have grown freely without additional protection for three to four years now, surviving fogs and frosts, rain and storms with equal resistance, including a recent long freeze-up in which 20° of frost were registered in London. *Agave americana* and its variety *variegata* were likewise uninjured, as well as *Echeveria secunda* and (surprisingly) two small plants of the Mexican *Graptopetalum Weinbergii* Walther, alias *Byrnesia* of Rose or *Sedum* of Berger, as you will, whilst all the shrubby Mesembryanthema were apparently killed outright. A very fine outdoor collection of succulents of long standing exists at Cambridge, where the Opuntias reach considerable size and bloom freely.

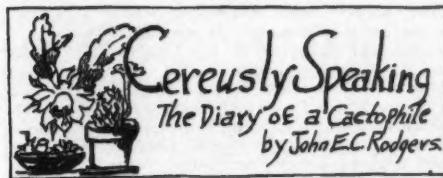
I cannot conclude without some remarks concerning the many excellent publications I have recently had the good fortune to receive from the Abbey Garden Press, of Pasadena, whose efforts in keeping alive and stimulating popularity in succulent plants are beyond all praise. In particular, Marshall and Bock's consummate work supplementing Britton and Rose's "Cactaceae" fulfills its aims to perfection.

G. D. ROWLEY.

BINDING JOURNALS

We have been promised materials for binding back issues of the JOURNALS, so if you can spare yours for 60 to 90 days, mail them to Scott Haselton, 136 W. Union, Pasadena 1, California. Please enclose \$1.50 for each volume to be bound. This is the last chance to have back volumes completed and bound before price advances. If you are missing any of the issues, please add 50c for each required copy and we will do our best to complete your set. Be sure to send an index for each volume or add 25c for each one missing. Remove carefully all Werdermann reprints of "Brasilien Kakteen"—you should have 15 sections including the last one in this April issue. You may also have this reprint bound at this time by sending your 15 sections with \$1.50. If any of your sections are missing add 25 cents each. You may send your books in for binding up to May 30 which will be the dead line. Please follow instructions carefully because we cannot send invoices for any bindings. Miscellaneous books may be bound at \$2.00 each.

The following 8 pages comprise the fifteenth and final installment of Werdermann's "Brasilien Kakteen"



April 1. Read with more than passing interest. "The Great Mother Forest, a Record" of Richard Spruce's Days Along the Amazon," by Victor W. Von Hagen, in the April, 1944, Journal of the New York Botanical Garden. "The underlying factor in the evolution of types of trees, was climate, not alone higher temperatures, but uniform temperatures that was the answer to the luxuriance of the jungle. In Yorkshire they had milkworts (Euphorbias), stunted plants which when broken, yielded a white sap; but here the chief euphorbiaceous plant was the rubber tree, a hundred feet high." Hint here as to possible ways of making some of my failures grow but a year has passed with a long cold winter, little sunshine, and procrastination have given poor results. How I long for that steady temperature!* What results I'd get—maybe.

April 3. Normal temperature 41°, but *Schlumbergera gaertneri* (Easter Cactus) in lowest "temperature zone" during winter has finished blooming. Earliest in my ideal temperature and light, bloomed February 16 (4 years in same light and location bloomed this same date 1942, 1943, 1944 and 1945). Two shades so far—earliest orange-red while later one is blood-red and much larger flowers (2½-3¼ inches).

April 5. Gasteria species with white markings in transverse bands on twisted leaves is blooming. Offset from original plant of Mrs. Lynds Jones, Oberlin, Ohio. Gift by curator of succulents, Shaw Gardens, more than twenty-five years ago. Blooms ¾ inch wide at flare and one inch long; straighter than *G. verrucosa* and *G. gigantea*. Much prettier, too.

April 7. *Crassula teres* (Rattlesnake Plant) has two offsets. Likes a loose sandy soil rich in humus and perfect drainage. Has done best since I put it in partial shade. Waiting for those "deliciously fragrant flowers." *Euphorbia fournieri* set in strong light, but on cool floor starting to grow. Blooms, yes, but leaves are its crowning glory. White veined on dark green. Much sought after.

April 10. Epiphyllums Ackermannii, Vive Rouge, and Padre in bloom—24 open on Ackermannii. Vive Rouge two, Padre three. Perhaps I shall have patience with my Orchid Cacti and get them up to tub size with stems three to five feet long with 50-100 buds which Ackermannii is now doing. It's tops. Blooms are up to 9 inches in diameter satisfies the requirements for "Orchid Cacti" for size. Rests in potting room which is lighted from main greenhouse. Has August blooms. Store in October. Water once a week. Blooms again in December and January. Its next display lasts from April into June and so back to August.

April 15. *Huernia pillansii*, one of the curious Stapeliads—"the cockle-burr," is its descriptive name. Offsets freely and blooms. Description, "slender, graceful stems, which forms dense tufts, are tuberculate, with 20 and 24 often spiral angles, 2 to 3 inches tall, the tubercles tipped with soft bristles which make

*Editor's Note: Mrs. Hector Moir's succulent garden in Hawaii is a fine example of luxuriant growth. The moist climate provides a much more even temperature than in the United States.

the young stems feel as soft as fur. The flowers have a campanulate tube ½ inch deep, with flaring lobes, to ¾ inch long and tapering to a fine point. Inner surface pale yellow, covered with small crimson spots and papillae throughout, the tips of the papillae also crimson.

April 16. *Caralluma lutea*, a one stem cutting, bloomed today (one from a cluster of buds) was safe only because it was cold out. Books say "stale fish"—Stale is not the Word! Yellow and beautiful after you get used to the odor. Common? Not to me—it's my only one I can positively identify. Gift from Professor Otto La Porte, Ann Arbor, Michigan, a real cactophile.

April 18. Planted two rooted cuttings of *Aeonium sedifolium* from my cutting box (under-heated during winter). Valuable addition to my other species: *arboreum* var. *atropurpureum*, *caespitosum*, *caespitosum* x *spathulatum*, *decorum*, *baworitii*, *lindleyi*, *spathulatum*, *tabulaeforme* and *tournefortii*. These plants are no longer a worry to me. Singularly free from insect life. Water once a week during cooler weather and give plenty of light. In summer I put them under my grape arbor where they get morning and afternoon sunlight. Soil is coarse, rich and sandy. Does for Mesembryanthemums, also. Water, if no rain.

April 22. *Echinopsis albiflora*, *Cereus mallisonii*, *Aporocactus flagelliformis* and *Gymnocalycium planteense* out doing each other with blooms. Each has had one or more blooms open each day, all last week. Have same location for third year. When I find a plant responds to my treatment, I try it year after year. It works almost 100%, too.

April 25. Letter from Lewis and Mary Ann Wahrer, San Diego, California, "We have a bed of Aloes which came with the place that is 25 feet long by 4 feet wide. So many blooms we use them in the house for cut flowers. Never thought when we lived in Bedford, Ohio, they'd be so plentiful. One sees them everywhere, even along the side of the roads and some of the people think they are native to this territory. Seem surprised when you tell them their home is Africa, etc." And me measuring the blooms of *A. variegata*, *ausana*, *ciliaris*, *spinossissima*, *arborea*, and *bumilis*. Cut flowers? I'm glad to have them even bloom at present.

April 28. Calista Ann, my eleven-year-old daughter, represented Mexico in the festival of the Nations. *Epiphyllum Ackermannii* flowers in her hair admired by participants and friends. Didn't seem to hurt flowers any either. Lasted in house for four days longer. Created a run on "free cuttings" but I always have cuttings and breakings rooted. One can't bottle a hobby up and enjoy it—it must be shared.

April 30. 28 days of sunshine since January 1st. Set clock ahead one hour today (did I go to bed one hour earlier? No, not me). In Cleveland to check condition of "succulent beds" at Wade Park Horticultural Gardens. Allotted more space, too. Visitors surprised at color, bloom and adaptability. We cactophiles know that's why we love 'em.

EUROPEAN NOTES

"People are very interested in cacti in Belgium and Holland. In Brussels I saw large displays of them in department stores—one in particular had a fine bunch of rare plants. Labels were printed, too. Don't know where they get the coal to keep the greenhouses warm. Very few books here though; I guess the general interest in the plants create a shortage in books. I have been in five countries in the last couple of weeks. Weather has warmed up—spring is here. Will be glad to get back to my Lemon Ranch!"

AFFILIATE NOTES

Please mail your Affiliate Notes to Chas. A. Place, 5048 Hook Tree Road, Rt. 1, Box 388T, La Canada, California.

I attended a meeting not long ago of the Los Angeles Cactus and Succulent Society, at which a set of colored slides belonging to the Cactus and Succulent Society of America, Inc., were shown. These slides were well worth seeing and I wish to state here that they are available to the Affiliates without charge, under conditions which may be ascertained by addressing Wm. Taylor Marshall, 327 No. Ave. 61, Los Angeles, Calif.

In addition to the loaning of the slides, the Society has a number of short articles suitable for reading at the meetings of the various Affiliate Clubs. The following subjects are now available: Plant Names by R. S. Woods, Genus Sedum by Ethel Rush, Cactus in Baja California by H. E. Gates, Euphorbia Notes by Maybelle Place, Rhipsalis by Homer Rush, Grafting by G. Tegelberg, Travelogue in Pursuit of the Genus Dudleya by C. A. Place.

There is no charge for this service, just mail with your application, 6c postage for each article desired to your Corresponding Secretary along with your Affiliate Notes.

Mr. C. L. Wiese (Pres.) writes:

"The Cactus and Succulent Society of Oklahoma, met February 18th, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Jas. H. Hyde, 122 E. 11th St. Mrs. Hyde led a discussion on extracts from Mr. Cutak's monthly bulletin, from Shaw's Garden in Missouri. She also exhibited a beautiful volume on birds in the U.S.A. in colors, a birthday gift from her husband. We are carrying on with the same officers. Many of our members are engaged in defense work and our attendance is running short. Our 1945 lessons will be assignments on review of our monthly Cactus and Succulent Journals."

Thanks Friend Wiese for the "Journal" plug.

Mrs. Elinor Sutton (D.R.V.P.) writes:

"The Jefferson Garden and Cactus Club met at my home on Monday, February 19th. We had a big turn out for us, twenty-one members and four guests. That is the largest since last July. My plants looked lovely, too. I had a very clever arrangement loaned me. It contained several succulents among other plants and was a finished table piece. The lesson was on Flower Arrangement, and Mrs. Nolte, head of that division,

used Sempervivums with a broken piece of a log from a tree, and a little gnome. It was very clever."

A splendid turn out for this time of the year and a very interesting subject.

Miss Wava Frye (Sec.-Treas.) writes:

"The Detroit Cactus and Succulent Society at the January meeting elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Pres., Mr. E. W. Comben; Vice-Pres., Mr. Anthony Barone; Sec.-Treas., Miss Wava Frye, Mrs. Agnes Wooster, and Mrs. Lester Adams".

Thanks Miss Frye, let me hear about your Cactus Show.

Mrs. Fred Beightol (Sec.) writes:

"The Freeport Cactus Club meets the third Thursday of each month and this month, February, was our annual meeting with election of officers: Mrs. Henry Henze, Pres.; Mrs. Earl Glasser, Vice-Pres.; Mrs. Fred Beightol, Sec.; Mrs. J. Rose, Treas.; Miss Mary Goldsmith, Librarian. Thanks so much for your letter. I certainly agree with you, our Hobby is not a dead issue, at least not around here. You realize I am sure and certainly know we are growing our plants the hard way. Here in Freeport we have only about four months out of the twelve that our plants can be out doors. During December we did not have a single day with any sunshine, and January wasn't much better. nevertheless our plants struggle along. Our program for the year has not been planned yet, but will be before our next meeting. The past year we have used 'Cereusly Speaking,' by John Rodgers, and we have all gained a lot of knowledge from it."

Who could be more "Cereus" than brother John, when he is speaking.

Mrs. Ethel Rush (Pub. Ch.) writes:

"The Los Angeles Cactus and Succulent Society held a meeting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Taylor Marshall and the plant discussion was exceptionally good. The plants discussed were *Solisia pectinata*, *Pelecyphora pseudopectinata*, *P. Valdeziana* and *P. aselliformis*. Mr. Marshall conducted part two of the study work taken from his book, 'A Contribution for a Better Understanding of Xerophytic Plants.' Following this, Mr. Marshall showed slides of cacti and succulents. These were the slides which the National Society has made available for the use of the Affiliates and proved to be very fine."

Notice above about these slides.



FIG. 37. Ralph W. Field sends these photos from Australia to show that cacti produce plenty of flowers. Field, Jr., is shown on the left with *Echinopsis decaisneana*. On the right is *Lobivia huascha* var. *rubriflora*.



SPINE CHATS

LADISLAUS CUTAK



During the past few years, range supervisors of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration have made field observations, indicating that insect damage has reduced cactus stands on ranges in western Kansas and eastern Colorado. Robert E. Bugbee of Indiana University and Andrew Reigel of Kansas State College became actively engaged in studying the life history of one of these insects, the cactus moth, *Melitaea dentata*, in response to a request from the State of California, who wished some live specimens of the moth in order to determine whether it could help in the control of a species of prickly pear cactus. This study was conducted for a full year and the summary of their results recently appeared in the January, 1945, American Midland Naturalist (33:117-127). An attempt to introduce the moth into Australia to combat Opuntias was made but the moth failed to establish itself possibly due in part to heavy rains. The authors believe that the larvae of *Melitaea dentata* can serve as a very material check on the prickly pear cactus in the short grass range lands. Around Hays, Kansas, where the investigation was conducted, cactus stands have been reduced 50 to 75%. The cactus moth is nocturnal and remains hidden during the day. The female lays egg sticks to the ends of spines on fresh green joints. As soon as the larvae hatch they make their way down to the surface of the pads where they begin chewing on the thick epidermis. Once it is pierced, the larvae tunnel the pad and devour all available food between the two layers of epidermis, leaving the pads completely hollowed out.

* * *

Several new species and varieties of Haworthia have come into being as a result of G. G. Smith's recent research in that group. *Haworthia Beani* is the first of the new interesting plants described in the October 1944, Journal of South African Botany. This is the largest of all the known species and varieties in the Sect. *Trifariae*, being closely allied to *H. cordifolia* but distinct from it by its longer and spirally arranged leaves. The variety *minor* as compared with the species has leaves much smaller and more loosely arranged, the plant is more proliferous and its pedicels are longer. *Haworthia Dekenahii* is the next attractive species recorded. It belongs to the Sect. *Retusa* and its most striking character and one by which it is recognized is the longitudinally silvery-white flecked end-area and by the lines made more distinct by the bordering flecks, giving a smudgy appearance. It is closely allied to *H. retusa*. The fourth new plant described is *H. Reinwardtii* var. *olivacea* of the Sect. *Coarctatae*. This distinctive member possesses greenish-white to concolorous tubercles and although there are many shades of olive green noticeable in the varieties of *H. Reinwardtii*, this olive green color stands out more distinctly in this one than in any other.

* * *

There are a great number of private cactus collections in this country about which very little is known. One of the largest, if not the largest, in the State of Oklahoma is owned by Mr. Charles Polaski of Oklahoma City. This modest gentleman has four greenhouses of considerable size, three of which are devoted solely to his spiny pets. Although I've been in

Oklahoma City on four occasions I was ignorant of the fact that such a large collection existed in the city. I only learned about it a few weeks ago when Charles and Mary Polaski came to St. Louis to spend a delightful two-day visit. With them they brought along many reels of color movies including glimpses of their greenhouses and choice plants. I'm merely passing this information on to you to keep this place in mind when next you happen to be in the Sooner State metropolis. You'll find the Polaskis eager to meet you. Charles began his collection about eight years ago. For many years he operated a machine shop in Oklahoma City but managed now and then to get away from his work and devote some time to travel. Mary, his inseparable companion in work and play, always accompanied him. Their trips took them to many desert places in our Southwest as well as in Mexico where they became fascinated by the strange growths of cacti that dotted the landscapes. An urge to possess some of these bizarre plants soon asserted itself and Mr. Polaski began to acquire specimens from everywhere. At first Epiphyllums were prized pets but they soon gave way to the charming globular types of Mammillarias, Rebutias, etc. Fasciated cacti intrigue him more than the normal forms and at the present time he has in his possession some 211 crests,—a truly remarkable array topped only by Remo Damm of Monterrey, Mexico, who had over 220 when last I visited him. I'll let you in on a little secret; Mr. Polaski is planning to build a new home on the Pike between Dallas and Fort Worth and may enter the commercial field to sell cacti, succulents and pottery. Growing Camellias is another hobby in which he specializes and devotes one greenhouse to their culture. By all means you should meet this versatile young man of 48 and his charming wife who have been so modest about their cactus hobby.

* * *

At last Dr. R. T. Craig's long-awaited MAMMILLARIA handbook has been published and safely delivered to most "pincushion cactus" fanciers. This humble reviewer does not intend, or rather will not attempt to evaluate the merits or demerits of such a superlative book until he himself has had the opportunity to become as fully acquainted with this fascinating genus of the Cactaceae as has the author. Nevertheless, he feels that a few modest opinions can be expressed at this time. That Dr. Craig has spent considerable time and research on the Mammillarias is clearly shown as one glances, even though hurriedly, through the book. The group, as everyone realizes, is a most perplexing one and it is to be expected that there will be some authorities who will not be in accord with all of Craig's nomenclatural separations and combinations; yet definitely his manner or system is a "step forward" in the knowledge of these plants. In the opinion of this reviewer the clear ample descriptions are a noble contribution to a better understanding of each species listed and the excellent photographs will be an immeasurable aid in their identification. Seventeen new species are described as well as twenty-two new varieties, while an additional twenty-one new species and eight varieties are proposed. As a whole, the MAMMILLARIA HANDBOOK is a credit to the author as well as to the publisher, the Abbey Garden Press, noted for its fine books.

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FERDINAND SCHMOLL

(Citizen of Mexico and Member of Cactus Society)
Cadereyta, Quo., Mexico

April 12, 1945. This day marks the passing of our President of the United States of America, our Commander-in-Chief of victorious armed forces, and an unselfish friend of all who seek the principles of honest democracy. The judgment and guidance of this one man through the most trying period of world greed and hate will be recorded in history where Franklin Delano Roosevelt may be accorded the greatest man of all times. He proved that he too was not afraid to join all those who have made the supreme sacrifice for a cause that is just. His accomplishments will be carried on and his personality and strength will influence those who have to do with making a lasting peace.
Scott Haselton.

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